WASHINGTON.

Provisions of the Pacific Railroad Omnibus Bill.

The New Crop of Representatives in the Forty-First Congress.

Extension of Time for the Withdrawal of Spirits in Bond.

Probable Rejection of the Negro and Carpet-Bag Louisiana Members.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Although it is conceded the chances for passing the Pacific Railroad Omnibus bill are slight, still the committee are at work strengthening their measure. The Senate Committee will meet again to-morrow and determine their final action which probably will be to report the bill embracing the route on the 35th parallel from Little Rock to San Francisco, Union Pacific, Eastern Division, Northern Route from Lake Superior to Puget Sound and Oregon branch of the Central Pacific. An amendment for a branch from Shreveport and Marshall, Texas, to the one hundredth meridian will also be considered in the committee to-morrow, and probably favorably. The bill as now agreed on does not satisfy the Southern Senators, and, unless there is a distinct provision for an independent road from Texas, those Senators will resist the passage of the omnibus bill.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The list of Representatives of the House for the forty-first Congress, to be called March 4th, includes eighty-four members. Two Democrats, elected in Tennessee, are not on the list, and their names will not be called. The Radical whom Col. Switzler defeated in Missouri will take his seat and that gentleman will have to contest it again. There is a vacancy in the Pennsylvania district now represented by John Covode, the Democrat who opposed and beat him failing to get his certificate, though Gov. Geary's sharp practices. Gen. T. W. Strader will be called in place of Ben Eggleston, and all the sixteen members will take their seats, but Rice's and Adams' are contested. Dan Voorhees' name is in the list.

SPIRITS IN BOND.

A committee appointed at a large meeting of distillers and merchants, receivers of Western whisky in Baltimore, was before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House this morning. The object of these gentlemen is to procure such action during this session of Congress, requiring distilled spirits manufactured and in bond prior to the passage of said act to be withdrawn and tax paid within nine months of the date thereof, under penalty of confiscation. The object of this bill is to prevent the piling up of twelve months' time after April 30th, 1869, shall be given for the payment of said tax. The Baltimore Committee urged the amendment upon the following grounds: The unpaid payments of the tax on spirits requires the payment of between six and eight millions of dollars in tax to the Government, which will cause, in the present condition of the money market in the Atlantic cities, great embarrassment; a sale of products at greatly reduced prices to be consummated to meet the demand for the taxes, and the closing of many distilleries engaged in this branch of business, therefore tend to reduce this important source of revenue to the Government. Further, that the government can suffer no loss in the extension of the time asked, and further, this discrimination should not be made against domestic and in favor of foreign manufacturers. This discrimination referred to is that Foreign spirits can be held in bond one year from the date of importation, if 10 per cent. they may be released two years longer. New distilled spirits can only ask to be put upon a similar footing with the foreign importer.

THE CAMPBELL CASE.

It is quite certain that the committee having in charge the bill for Ohio river bridges will not take definite action on the proposed general law this session, and the judgment of the committee, at all events, is averse to the long spans wanted by Western men. It seems quite probable that the proposed bridge at Parkersburg will be completed before Congress will frame a law on this subject. The committee will report recommending the passage of the 400 feet span bridge at Cincinnati.

THE CONTRACT WITH WELLS, FARGO & CO.

The correspondent of the New York Post reappeared before the House Committee on public Expenditures to-day, and was unable to give authentic authority for his telegram that the committee intended to withdraw the investigation of the Wells, Fargo & Co. contract. It is understood that the committee will report, that while some irregularities undoubtedly exist, the Postmaster General was compelled, by the exigencies of the public service, to make the contract, after having the matter with Wells, Fargo & Co., and the Postmaster General is therefore exonerated from the charge of corrupt motive in relation thereto.

NO, FOR TENNESSEE.

President Johnson is making preparations to return to his old home in Greenville, Tenn. A portion of his family left to-day, and he will go with the remainder about the middle of March.

THE LOUISIANA "MEMBERS."

On Tuesday next the House Committee on Elections will vote on the Louisiana contested election case, and will probably throw out the whole team, the negroes and the white man together.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

F. R. Stanton having testified before the House Committee that A. H. Painter, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, had demanded money of him under threat of defeating the passage of the Alaska appropriation, in which the former was interested, and Mr. Painter having appeared, also, before the committee, denied the charge, and has never made such a demand, Mr. Stanton is preparing rebutting testimony, and will endeavor to submit it to-morrow. The committee are determined to give the fullest investigation, that justice may be done all parties.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House, at their meeting to-day, agreed to report a bill in accordance with the recommendation of the Comptroller, authorizing him to call on the National Banks for a statement of their condition, in addition to the requirement of making an annual report.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Thirty thousand acres of public lands were disposed of to actual settlers during January in Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin, according to the returns just received at the general land office.

[To the Associated Press.]

SCORPACION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President-to-day nominated Henry D. Maxwell, Secretary of Legation to Vienna, vice Hay, resigned.

OUTSIDE WAR AND NEWS.

There seems to be an independent in the Ohio Legislature who will not vote against the class of whisky in bond after April as required by the whisky ring throughout the country, and who will not vote for any change in the matter of converting registered bonds into coupons.

PROTECTION TO REMEMBER.

It is announced that the project of a convention between the United States and the North German union for the better protection of trade marks in the United States, under consideration by Baron Trots and certain parties in New York and Washington, is at an end. The papers in the case have already been prepared between the Treasury and State Departments, and, from the intelligence received, provisions contained in the proposed treaty not there has been no definite action with respect to either.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

Mr. Dempsey, of the firm of Dempsey & O'Toole, cowhided a clerk in the Patent Office, Mr. Donahue, author of a report to Congress relative to a contract between that firm and the office.

FOR TENNESSEE.

Mrs. Slover and her children left to-day for her home in Tennessee. The President's wife is in very feeble health and was unable to accompany her daughter, as she had intended.

DUNFORD.

The receipts from customs from January 23 to January 30 were upwards of $3,000,000.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At the meeting of the Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad to-day, it was decided by a vote of 8 to 3, to extend the Union Pacific railroad from the present terminus in Kansas southward to a junction with the Atlantic and Pacific roads on the 35th parallel in New Mexico. The Atlantic and Pacific, at the junction towards the Pacific is to be built and constructed partly by the two companies.

It is an offense to sprinkle salt on the snow in Philadelphia, but one of the street railroad companies evaded the ordinance on the subject last week in a dangerous manner. A cart whose floor was penetrated with many holes was filled with salt and then covered with bags. It was then driven over the route, and sprinkled the track by accident.

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869 NEW SERIES—NUMBER 192

CINCINNATI.

Schedule of Rates Adopted by Freight Agents—The Chamber of Commerce and Southern Levees.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—There was a meeting this afternoon of the agents of the railroads leading East from this city for the purpose of putting a stop to the cutting on the rates of freight. They agreed to restore rates to the figures current before the recent freight war. The new schedule will take effect on Monday next. It is doubtful, however, whether these rates can be maintained. The new rates on fourth class freight are 55 cents to Baltimore, 60 cents to Philadelphia, 65 cents to New York, and 70 cents to Boston. Compressed cotton, $1 to New York, and $1 10 to Boston.

The resolutions reported to the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, in favor of the indorsement of the State bonds of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, by the General Government, in order to enable them to repair the levees in those States, and redeem their abandoned lands, was passed to-day.

The Marshal of Covington Shot and Fatally Wounded.

J. P. Thompson, Marshal of Covington, was shot about 8 o'clock last evening by a man he had arrested for highway robbery, committed on the Lexington pike early in the afternoon. The ball took effect in the pit of Mr. Thompson's stomach, and it is thought he can hardly survive.

TENNESSEE.

A Shindy in the Brownlow Camp.

A Radical Reporter Knocked Off His Pegs by a Radical Legislator.

The State Comptroller Goes for a Party by the Name of Brown.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 5.—There was an exciting time in the House to-day, furnishing cheerful variety to the late bribery and corruption developments. On yesterday a resolution was offered to expel the reporter of the Chattanooga Gazette for partiality in reporting. The resolution was voted down by a vote of 50 to 9. For commenting on the matter and indulging in a bit of satire on the ignorance of the aggrieved members the reporter of the Press and Times was to-day attacked in the House by Gov. Brownlow, who charged him with having called him a drunken Cogel and defied to the ground before he was aware who struck him. Recovering himself, the man of the quill seized a chair and banged away at the Representative, who weighs about two hundred and fifty pounds. The latter again charged on his opponent, the small and wiry Hibernian, who seized an iron paper-weight and hurled it at the cook of the able-bodied legislator, leaving a lump not exactly ornamental to the individual. Friends now interfered, but before the hubbub ceased, Mr. Blackburn, State Comptroller, entered the chamber, and going up to Representative Brown, hauled out and struck the latter a stunning blow on the jaw, and followed up the application. This latter episode was caused by a resolution offered by Brown looking to the impeachment of the Comptroller, and which, it was alleged, was prompted by personal malice.

The above scene suggests the condition of affairs between the cliques in the Legislature and connected with the State government. But once the question of rebel enfranchisement comes up and forthwith nearly every one of the present members will vote for the repeal of the cohesive power of public plunder, makes common cause, and with solid phalanx resist the most desperate onslaught.

Secretary Fletcher publishes a card to-morrow denying the charge of bribery and incendiarisms and lying sheet, and utterly denying the malicious statements of that selling out himself.

Two or three of the legislative worthies implicated in the school fund swindle have threatened the life of Ratts, because the latter let the cat out of the bag

In the Circuit Court to-day the jury returned a verdict for twenty-two thousand dollars against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad as damages for injuries to the steamer Imperial.

SPRINGFIELD.

Veto of the Bill Regulating Railroad Fares.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., Feb. 5.—Gov. Palmer sends in his message to the Senate to-day vetoing the bill restricting railroad fares to three cents per mile, on the ground that it impairs the obligation of contracts and makes arbitrary and discriminating rules for the traffic on freight and passengers. He further claims that the right to interpret the contracts subsisting between the State and railroad corporations is one which belongs to the Judiciary and not to the Legislature.

CHICAGO.

City Telegraph—Knowles Brothers Discharged.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—It is proposed to erect a city telegraph here for purely local business. The Knowles Brothers, cattle dealers, charged by the Morrison Brothers with an attempt to defraud them of $9,000, were examined to-day and discharged.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

AMNESTY FOR FENIANS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—There was a large meeting held here last night in favor of granting general amnesty to political prisoners.

PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The preparation for the meeting of Parliament is nearly completed. In the House of Commons Mr. Fitzgerald will move and Mr. Murdella second the address to the Queen.

LORD CLARENDON'S

health is much impaired, and it is expected he will soon be obliged to retire from Foreign Affairs.

THE TURKO-GREEK QUESTION.

The powers participating in the Paris conference have granted a brief space of time for Greece to disband their present forces. Count George has returned to Athens, and is engaged in forming a new cabinet. He finds great difficulty in getting the army disbanded and city

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1869.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL!

THE LEADING PAPER.

And Very Best Advertising Medium in the Southwest.

With the Largest and Most Widely Diffused Circulation West of New York.

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A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 00
One month	1 00

To city subscribers, delivered by carrier, at 20 cents per week.

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THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 00
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 50
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 25

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten; to 20 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers, and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these are not be proceeded by mail at our risk. In the latter case the letter is to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required as a voucher for the same.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

First and Fourth Pages—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

Second and Third Pages—$1 per square for each insertion. Reading notices, 25 cents per agate line for each insertion; for the second week, and 12½ cents per agate line for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40.

"For Sale," "To Let," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line. "City Items" 80 cents per line, and "Local Notices" 20 cents per line each insertion.

"Medical" "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 25 per cent. additional.

Outs and state style advertisements double price.

Display of letter or figures in the text, additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 10 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Selected articles will not be returned to writers and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Danville wants a velocipede.

The Mason county hemp crop turns out well. It is selling at $100 per ton.

Stanford had a grand 'cock fight the other day.

There are one hundred and ninety practicing physicians in the Sixth District.

Bold thieves are operating in Clark county.

Last week a wagon ran over Mr. Mansfield, of Barren county, and crushed his leg.

Lots in Maysville which sold at $100 last spring are now held at $500. All owing to the prospects of a railroad.

Mr. L. A. Welch has disposed of his interest in the Maysville Bulletin to Messrs. Ross & Rosser.

Last week Mr. Enoch Smith and wife, of Bath county, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day.

The storehouse and residence of Wilson Maupin, at Howard's Mills, Montgomery county, was completely destroyed by fire on last Wednesday night.

☞ James B. Finch and James Price were held to bail in the sum of $5,500 each, at Russellville, upon the charge of setting fire to the barn and stable of Mr. T. H. Simmons.

The Owingsville Inquirer is the title of a neat and lively paper the publication of which has just commenced at Owingsville, Bath county, by Messrs. Bangs & Hobbs, formerly of this city. We wish it abundant success.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

There are at present over 17,000 bales of cotton in Columbus, Georgia.

The negroes in Marion county, Florida, won't work even for one-half the crop.

The State of Delaware has but one daily and thirteen weekly newspapers.

Cash sales of real estate in Atlanta, Georgia, during the past week, have amounted to about $100,000.

A couple were married in Kansas City, Missouri, in less than one hour after they first saw each other.

Over 50,000 bales of cotton have been received at Shreveport, La., during the present season.

Ten thousand beeves have been slaughtered at the packeries near Shreveport, La., during the present winter.

The wife and child of private Kinney, company C, Twenty-ninth infantry, were drowned at Jefferson, Texas, on the 30th ult.

Dr. French, who recently figured largely in Charleston, S. C., has absconded from Wilmington, N. C., leaving his debts unpaid.

Chas. Mann was shot and killed near Dangerfield, Texas, a few days since, by a man named Blalock.

A German named Robert Schultz was brutally murdered near Marshall, Texas, by two unknown men a few days since.

The Georgia Legislature employed fifty clerks at an aggregate expense, during the last session, of $40,500.

Fifty thousand dollars of New Orleans currency was burned in presence of witnesses on Wednesday.

Colored men in New Orleans have organized a Southern Progressive Publishing Association.

Captain N. F. King, of Mobile, has contracted for the completion of the section of the Chattanooga railroad between Mobile and New Orleans.

The editor of the Butaw (Ala.) Whig, having offered one copy of his paper one year for a good guard dog has been offered an 18-inch dog of six months' subscription.

In Florida the orange trees are sprouting out again, and are rapidly recovering from the effects of the late freeze; but the lemon, lime, Guava and alligator pears show no signs of life.

A Mr. Weiss, of Columbia, Mo., made a third and successful attempt to assassinate suicide on Sunday last, by cutting his throat in the presence of his family.

John Taylor, watchman at the railroad depot at Meridian, was found lying on the track near the depot, Monday morning, with his skull fractured. No clue to the perpetrators.

The Knoxville Whig publishes a list of agents for that paper and says: "We appeal to their interest for the success of the great principles we advocate, and also, to their state in the development of Tennessee."

The associate editor of the Brenham (Texas) Banner, Mr. G. W. Reynolds, shot and killed a reckless editor, a short time since, who attempted to assassinate the chief of eagle. Mr. Reynolds surrendered himself to the authorities, and was placed under bonds of $5,000 for his appearance at the District Court.

A few days since there was a coal oil explosion in the house of Professor Smith, Superintendent of Pleasure, Texas, by which he was severely burned. Mrs. Mina Rainbow burned to death. Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie so badly hurt as to render the life of one of his babies, and two others slightly injured.

All of the distilleries in and around Richmond, Va., except Stone's, have discontinued operations. The owners say that the tax imposed by the late law of forty gallons per gallon prevents them from competing with distillers who manufacture liquor in States where they have only to pay the United States revenue tax.

The plantation of Col. Screven, on the Ocmulgee, conveyed to the or the best managed in the South. About fifty hundred negroes are employed, under the supervision of Mr. John Screven, who has been their overseer in a remarkable degree. He reports having harvested the plantation, nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony which exists between the Colonel and his employes, and everything goes on with the utmost regularity.

In Charlottesville, Va., on Saturday last, Mr. James M. Leitch, druggist, while standing on a box to reach something from a shelf, tilted the box which struck the hammer of a gun standing near, and the gun off, sending a load of tivd shot into his arm between the elbow and wrist, shattering it horribly. The strangest part of the whole affair is that the load had been in the gun for months, though repeated attempts had been made to fire it off, and there was no cap on it when it was fired.

☞ Mr. Butts, late of the Rochester (N. Y.,) Union, says in a pamphlet which he has just issued that "no large national debt has ever been paid or discharged except by repudiation." This is no doubt true; but still our great national debt may be paid if necessary be demanded. But the bondholders had better consider, that, if they insist on being paid twice, they will probably fail to get paid even once. They can have their "pound of flesh," with all the blood that shall necessarily follow the exaction, but let them not demand two pounds where their bond calls for only one.

The Dry Tortugas Prisoners.

We are surprised that President Johnson did not, while pardoning Dr. Mudd, pardon the rest of the Dry Tortugas prisoners. The rest of the Dry Tortugas prisoners. Every day's imprisonment of each one of them is a wrongful imprisonment. Some of them may or may not have known of the design to abduct or to kill President Lincoln, but they were all convicted upon insufficient testimony, if upon any at all, and convicted by a tribunal that had no right to try them. They should have been tried by a civil court and not by a court-martial. There was no cause or even plausible excuse for their arraignment before a military court. And by no other kind of court would there have been a possibility of their being declared guilty. They have for years been the suffering victims of injustice.

The hanging of Mrs. Surratt is now branded and will be branded by posterity as a disgrace to our Government and to our generation. Throughout the coming ages she will be indignantly spoken of as a martyr to blind political fury and partisan vengeance. Mankind will wonder, that, under all the circumstances, her execution was possible. They will feel astonished at the contemplation of the fact that hundreds of thousands or millions of citizens did not start up and proclaim that the foul injustice and outrage must not be done. But the truth is, the people of the United States failed to realize the possibility of Mrs. Surratt's execution till it had taken place. The news of her actual hanging fell upon the public mind with startling effect. A sound like a groan or a shriek arose from the popular heart at the thought of her fate. The blood, shed by the hand of murder, cries, like the blood of the victim of the first murderer, from the ground.

President Johnson did not do his duty toward Mrs. Surratt, and he has not done his duty toward the Dry Tortugas prisoners. Not even toward Dr. Mudd, who is at last released, has his duty been done, for Dr. M., as we have said, should not have suffered confinement even for a day. Let Mr. Johnson now make what amends he can for his lamentable if not unpardonable neglect. It is too late for him, alas, to do aught for Mrs. Surratt, unless in the way of vindicating her memory by bearing testimony to his convictions of her innocence; he can do nothing more for Dr. Mudd, his power to serve that gentleman being exhausted by the dilatory pardon that has been granted, but let him be sure not to permit his term of official service to expire without setting those free who yet remain in confinement upon the desert island.

Naval Expenses.

The expenses of the Navy Department in the third year of peace are twenty-five millions of dollars. What is the excuse for all this? What is the explanation of it? What have we accomplished by the expenditure? What have we to show for it? Can any one tell?

The Hon. James Watson Webb, the American Minister at Brazil, states that within the last three years our Government has expended five millions of dollars for the support of its fleet in the Brazilian waters alone. What have we had in return for this large amount of money? How have we been compensated? In what way has our big Brazilian fleet promoted either the interests or the fame of the United States?

And there was Admiral Farragut's great fleet, which, after the war, made the tour of all the countries of Europe and Asia, giving entertainments every where to kings, emperors, princes, and according entertainments in return. The expense was enormous, but what good did it all do? Where was the sense of all the empty show and pomp and parade? Was a single substantial advantage secured to our country? Are we thought any better of in the Old World than we were before?

The boasted economy of our Government is nothing but vain and empty talk. There is no reality in it or about it. Our naval committees in Congress are useless or worse than useless. They have become so accustomed to lavish expenditure that they regard it as a matter of course. They have no thought of correcting it. They cannot comprehend the idea of retrenchment. They run wild after the notion of ornamental fleets and squadrons. They seem to deem it more important that the navy shall display itself in peace than in war.

Grant and His Party.

Gen. Grant was nominated by a party, and he was elected by a party, but the circumstances under which he was nominated and elected, give him a peculiar right to reject the shackles of party. He was not nominated by the Radical party on account of any conviction or impression that he agreed with that party in all its measures and policies, for the whole country had conclusive evidence that he did not. He was nominated simply because the Radical leaders knew, that, whatever he was for or whatever against, they must either take him as their candidate or encounter inevitable defeat. They took him not as a choice but as the alternative of political ruin. And, even in taking him, they gave out, though falsely, that, if they should not take him, the Democracy would. He has a right therefore to consider himself especially free from responsibility or accountability to party domination. He, without the Radical party, would still be Gen. Grant; the Radical party, without Gen. Grant, would be nothing. It has not made him, but he has made it, and he can perhaps unmake it.

Even when Gen. Grant was nominated by the Radical party at Chicago, he was not called on to give, and he did not give, any pledge or promise to conform his opinion and acts to its opinion and action. The platform submitted to him for his indorsement was purposely unspecific and vague; it was even equivocal. He gave only a general assent to the leading principles of his party and declared his general sympathy with its views and objects. The party ventured to demand no more. It professed to be satisfied. What General Grant owes to party let him pay. The vast obligation that he owes to the country, let him fulfill.

Severe Republicanism.

It is announced as definitely decided that General Grant will not make his appearance at any inauguration ball or reception. A Radical editor in Philadelphia calls this "a straw that shows which way a very great wind will blow." He says that "the immediate results of such an expression of the Presidential intention are many and important." He considers it as proof that we are "nearing the rigid simplicity of severe Republicanism," and that "retrenchment will be the order and fashion of the day."

We are inclined to think that Grant's refusal to show himself at an inauguration reception, if proof of anything, is simply proof that he feels a little resentment at the rejection of his written request that there should be no inauguration reception. We don't see what "rigid simplicity" or "severe republicanism" or "retrenchment" there can be in his absenting himself from a reception got up on his account. We suppose that he expects to give receptions at the White House during his Presidential term. And why should receptions at the Presidential mansion be less a violation of the principles of "rigid simplicity," "severe republicanism," and "retrenchment" than a reception at the Capitol?

We don't think that this "straw," as the Philadelphia editor calls it, shows half as plainly "which way a very great wind will blow" as a straw in a loafer's tumbler shows where the julep is going.

☞ Mr. McCreery's late speech upon the finances is greatly admired. It is sportive and at the same time solid, full of good hits and equally full of argument. When a speaker can play with his subject and at the same time discuss it with ability, we may always know that he is thoroughly master of it.

Mr. Blanton Duncan.

Congress restored to Gen. Beauregard his confiscated property in Memphis. It restored to Gen. Buckner his confiscated property in Chicago. It restored to Mr. E. M. Bruce, Mr. H. C. Burnett, and other Kentucky ex-members of the Confederate Congress their confiscated property in Kentucky and the South. But the House, in spite of the unanimous recommendation of a committee of its own body, refuses, thus far, to restore to Mr. Blanton Duncan his confiscated property in this city. Upon what principle or by what rule does the House act or pretend to act in this matter? What has Mr. Duncan done, what is he alleged to have done, that should subject him to a punishment from which greater and more prominent offenders are relieved? If any especial criminality is charged to have been incurred by him during his brief service in the Confederate army, what are the specifications of the charge? Who has undertaken to state them? Who has ever heard of them?

In the great struggle of 1860 between the secessionists and the anti-secessionists, Mr. Duncan, by pen and tongue and extraordinary tact in political organization, rendered most essential service to the anti-secession cause. He was probably more active in the promotion of that cause than any other man, public or private, in Kentucky. When the South, in spite of all his exertions, went off, he went with her and made an honest effort to sustain her, but never in all his service in the South was he accused, even by political or personal enemies, of doing anything dishonorable or against the exactest rules of civilized warfare. He is a kind, humane, liberal, and energetic citizen, and it is outrageous that he should be singled out for punishment from among those at least as deserving of it as himself.

Why doesn't Congress make thirty millions of laws, one for every person, black or white, in the United States?

Governor Bullock.

Gov. Bullock, the Radical Chief Magistrate of Georgia, and N. L. Angier, the Radical Secretary of State, are "at it" in the papers. They criminate and recriminate. The Governor gets the worst of it. He is badly exposed.

Georgia has or did have a considerable amount of money deposited in the Fourth National Bank of New York. According to Mr. Angier's statement, Gov. Bullock, without authority, drew drafts upon that institution to the amount of thirty thousand dollars and has never reported it or accounted for it to the treasury of Georgia. There can be, we presume, no mistake about this. There is certainly no room for the Treasurer to be mistaken. And he could not misrepresent without inevitable detection.

Gov. Bullock is not considered so bad as Smith, of Alabama, or Warmoth, of Louisiana, or Clayton, of Arkansas, or Brownlow, of Tennessee, but he is bad enough to grab thirty thousand dollars to which he has no right. For such things he has an abundance of party examples before him. He couldn't practice official honesty without being false to party. He could never have attained to his present office except by submitting to be used as an instrument of the carpet-baggers, scalawags and negroes, and he could not have let himself be used by those classes without an utter sacrifice of principle and self-respect. What more or less than perfidy, dishonesty, misappropriation of public funds, is to be expected from high officials elected by the worst portion of the people fighting against the best? Is there probably an honest scalawag officer, civil or military, in the whole South?

Grant and the Tenure of Office.

When the Radicals of Congress passed the tenure-of-office law, there were no bounds to the exultation in which the Radical organs indulged. They taunted President Johnson as being far worse insulted than any President had ever been before. They spoke of him as being humiliated and degraded in being bereft of powers and privileges that all his predecessors had freely enjoyed and exercised. They wondered how he could make up his mind to remain in office even for a day.

And, now, do those organs bear in mind that Congress, in keeping the obnoxious law in operation, passes the same insult upon Grant that it passed upon Johnson? If the enactment of the law was a vote of want of confidence in Johnson, is not its retention a vote of want of confidence in Grant? If Johnson was humiliated and disgraced by its enactment, will not Grant be in like manner humiliated and disgraced by its retention?

We shall soon see what Grant will do if the Radicals in Congress persist in refusing to him the old and established powers and prerogatives of a President of the United States. We hope that he will "move immediately upon their works."

☞ The negroes claiming seats in the Georgia Legislature were expelled from that body, and therefore Georgia herself is now to be expunged from the list of States. She is to be remanded back to a territorial condition, to the condition in which she existed before she was declared to be "reconstructed." Troops are to be set over her to regulate her affairs and govern her. What she is expected to do, what she is to be required to do, in order to entitle herself to the privilege of making another trial as a State, she is not told. The time and the process of her getting into the Union again are not designated. Whether her banishment is to be temporary or perpetual is, no doubt, intended to depend upon the will of Congress. That body assumes to be omnipotent over the States, creating or annulling as it pleases. Probably it had better dispose of the case of Georgia at once without awaiting the inauguration of President Grant, for possibly it might find him impracticable and dislike to make too speedy and perilous an issue with him.

☞ It has been told of Henry Ward Beecher that upon a certain very hot Sabbath several years ago he made his way into his pulpit through a large and uncomfortable crowd, and, rubbing his face with his handkerchief, exclaimed, "It is d——d hot." As the story goes, he waited a few moments to let the words make their impression upon the minds of his hearers, and repeated, "It is d——d hot." Then he added, "Such was the expression which I heard from the lips of a sinner as I was coming into this congregation," and thereupon proceeded to deliver an eloquent discourse against profane swearing.

Mr. Beecher denies all this in a pleasant article in the New York Ledger. He says that he never made the remark attributed to him. Even if he never did, he is fully responsible for its being attributed to him, for it sounds so exactly like him as to be readily taken for his by those most familiar with his style of preaching.

☞ An important question is whether General Grant forms opinions or takes them ready-made. He may find some little trouble in making them for himself, but we can assure him that this little trouble would probably save him from a far greater one. An ordinary man who acts upon his own convictions is much more likely to succeed in the end than one of twice his intellectual power who accepts the convictions of others. When a public functionary begins to adopt, without rigorous examination, the advice of those around him, he soon comes not to know whose advice to take and whose to reject, and he is left the victim and the sport of the conflicting forces of chaos. Whether we have or have not confidence in General Grant's judgment, we hope that he himself has confidence in it; for it would be a less evil for him to be misled by his own lack of wisdom than by the corrupt influences of others.

☞ The Little Rock Republican says that "the two Houses of the Arkansas Legislature are dispatching the public business." "Is a pity that they don't dispatch themselves.

☞ Gen. Grant finds himself more compliant than he thought he was. He consents at last to put in a personal appearance at the inauguration ball to be given in his honor on the fourth of March. And it is distinctly announced that no negroes of either gender are to be admitted. This is strange indeed, and it may cause the inauguration ball to be the inauguration of grave Radical trouble. Whether the negroes are excluded in compliance with the will of Grant is not announced, but the exclusion, no matter by whose will, is certainly at war with the whole spirit of Radical legislation in regard to negro rights and privileges. We all know that it is a penal offense in the South to make any social discrimination between the whites and blacks, and is it not the hight of inconsistency and absurdity for the Washington Radicals, whilst countenancing and upholding such legal provisions in the Southern States, to shut out negroes from all participation in Radical festivities at the capital upon the occasion of the inauguration of a President whom they themselves have aided to elect? What apology have the Radicals for doing at Washington what they would severely punish white men for doing in Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, or South Carolina?

☞ The Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives have, it is said, agreed to report in favor of authorizing contracts in coin after a certain date. This is right. The wonder is that any other view has ever prevailed. Let the people by all means exercise the largest liberty in the making of contracts, where they can do so without detriment to the public interests. If they make contracts in coin, they know what they can rely on. If they make them in currency, they simply know that they can rely upon nothing. It is very possible that if the people are authorized to contract in gold and silver they will in very few cases, if in any, contract in anything else, but we cannot see that this will be an evil. We had better not let the memory of coin pass entirely out of the mind of our generation.

☞ On Thursday the House of Representatives promptly censured Mr. Holbrook, delegate from Idaho, for saying that a statement of General Butler was "false, unqualifiedly false, and known by Butler to be false." Holbrook cared nothing about the censure, and Holbrook was right to care nothing about it. If he had applied to any Democrat the language that he applied to Butler, he would not have been called to account. The words that he used were no harsher than those which the Radicals of Congress use habitually toward the President, toward all other Democratic functionaries, and even toward each other.

☞ President Grant should remember that the people of the United States have not voted to pay him twenty-five thousand dollars a year to execute the opinions of others. If the carrying out of his own honest views is not of that value to them, he may well consider that it is their own fault that they don't get their money's worth. If they don't get a good article, they will at least get what they bargained for.

☞ A Chicago paper says that "there are practically no laws against crime in Kentucky." Are there any in Chicago? Is there reason to expect laws to punish crime where criminals are in the majority?

☞ Mr. Smythe, of New York, President Johnson's nominee for the court of St. Petersburg, is a confirmed Radical, and, we apprehend, a confirmed political rogue, but he isn't likely to be a confirmed Minister.

☞ Forney had better not undertake to explain any more of his falsehoods. He can't explain one without telling two more to be explained.

CITY ITEMS.

A Farm for Five Dollars.—Seven magnificent Ohio river bottom farms are to be disposed of at the great Horseshoe land sale in September next. Shares only $5 each. The lands are among the finest in the State, and are now rented for the present year at $12 per acre, the holder of the lucky ticket receiving the rent, which on the first prize amounts to $4,800. The scheme is perfectly fair and honest and is indorsed by the best men of the State. See advertisement.

☞ Fish Chowder, &c., for lunch to-night at Marble Hall.

True Merit Appreciated.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are kept always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For coughs, colds, and throat diseases the Troches have proved their efficacy.

☞ Old fashioned Fish Chowder at Marble Hall to-night. Go.

☞ In another column will be found the particulars of the sale by the Marshal of a house and lot on Eighth street, near Broadway. The house is one of the prettiest. The lot has handsome iron verandahs, large French glass window-panes. The lot is beautiful and has iron front fence. Go and look at it.

☞ Braithwait's Retrospect for January, 1869, at Singleton's, 68 Fourth street, near Main.

☞ Dr. Limerick's Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. The great virtue claimed for it, and wherein consists its superiority over all other known remedies, is in the fact that the cure is permanent. The chills once broken do not return.

DIED.

Stephenson—Of consumption, last night, at 7 P. M. on the 4th inst., Mr. James L. Stephenson, aged 47 years.

Funeral will take place from Eighth and Chestnut streets, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend without further notice.

The subject of this notice was born in Jonesboro, Tenn., and before the war was living in Summerville, Ga. When the tocsin of war was sounded, he enlisted in Capt. Johns' company (from Summerville) of the Fifth Georgia regiment, and, in the memorable battle of Shiloh, received a wound which disabled him from further active duty, but he nobly served till the close of the war as Q. M.'s clerk at Mobile. Since the war he has been living in this city by his own industry in search of employment, and, being a stranger, had no friends to call upon in his dying hour. A short time before his death he professed faith in Christ, and died in the triumphs of that precious faith. He leaves to mourn his loss a wife and five children.

☞ Nashville and Memphis papers please copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS,

90, 92, & 94 Grand St., New York,

Will commence, in February, the publication of

Appleton's Journal!

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Devoted to Literature, Science, and Art,

With the NEW STORY by the great French writer,

VICTOR HUGO,

ENTITLED

By the King's Command!

For which the French publishers paid the distinguished author $50,000 in Gold.

This work has been in the author's workshop for several years, and is the first original production of importance from the pen of "Les Miserables." M. Hugo's name will prove to a great field, that of English history and English character, of which he has been a studious and observer during his many exile.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL

Will be devoted to popular current literature, an organ of advanced opinion with respect to all the great interests of society, of progress in the best sense and of Art.

The Literary Department of Literature will embrace Fiction, in the form of both Serial Novels and Short Stories; Essays, Sketches, Criticisms, Poetry, Historical Papers, Travel and Adventure; Discussions upon Art, Books, and Current Topics. Papers upon all the various subjects that pertain to the pursuits and recreations of the people, whether of town or country. Poems by our foremost poets; and instructive Paper, upon Science and Education.

ILLUSTRATIONS!

Will form an important feature. Each number will be accompanied by either an Illustrated Supplement, or by a Steel Engraving, or by a Wood Engraving in the best style of the art, or a Photograph, or Chromo-Lithograph.

Novelty, freshness, and continual change will be the characteristics of the Illustrations. They will not be valuable as works of art; those on steel, and the Photographs and Chromo-Lithographs, as copies of our most distinguished painters, and illustrations of character, &c., &c. The wood engravings, however, will be printed with extra care on separate sheets, and may be either bound in the volume in the usual way, or framed and hung upon the wall.

The Journal, in this feature, will be quite unlike any of any other.

Appleton's Journal will aim to be vigorous, fresh, and capable; valuable as an organ of thought and pleasing to all members of the household on account of its varied, sound and entertaining literature.

Arrangements are in progress to secure original contributions from all the distinguished writers, both of Europe and America. The publishers pledge themselves to and ever to give the subscribers to Appleton's Journal a larger and more varied amount of literature, a higher order of illustrations, and altogether more value for the price than are furnished by the ordinary American periodicals.

PRICE, 10 CENTS A NUMBER,

Or $4 per annum in advance.

[Advertisement.]

DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL

Is warranted to cure Rheumatism, Deafness, Frostbite, Tetter, Piles, and all Sores and pains on Man and Beast in from one to five days; and for Dyspepsia and all Nervous Disorders, Kidney Diseases, and Lungs use in Grafts's Electric Herb Pills. Price of Oil 50c and $1; Pills, 25c and $1 per box. For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere. Depot Philadelphia, Pa. jel dSm

LOCAL NOTICES.

Saxon wrought-iron Enamelled-ware, much lighter and more convenient than the common kind, in sauce pans, kettles, tea kettles, wash basins, frying pans, &c.; articulated table mats, and all kinds gas torches, keep, and tapers, and alcohol lighters, all just received and will be offered very low. Call and see at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

fe5 d2

☞ Z. Gibbons, late of Lexington, Ky., has opened a law office at No. 12 Center street, in this city. fe d6

Braithwait's Retrospect for January, 1869. Now ready and for sale by

fe4 d3w CRUMP & MILLER, No. 80 Fourth st.

☞ It is strange to see with what carelessness some invalids attend to their health. They will procure a box of Plantation Bitters, which ought to be used up in a month or six weeks, and upon inquiry it is found that they have used only two or three bottles. Some days they have used it according to the directions, and others have not touched it. The whole trial has been irregular, and of course a less favorable result has come from their use. If it be true that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," how emphatically is it true in matters relating to the health. A few bottles of Plantation Bitters have often wrought wonders, while in other instances disease has only been subdued after weeks of resistance.

Magnolia Water.—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price. fe2 eodSAw1

☞ One dollar looks like a little sum to pay for a preparation that will effect such wonders as are always achieved by "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative," now so popular throughout the entire country. Let no one be without it. This is the only hair preparation that received the "first premium" of a silver medal at the State Fair in 1868. E. A. Robinson & Co., wholesale agents.

At retail by all druggists in Louisville. fe3lecd3

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the proper compounds now in use. Ja10 dS&ThaWeoW ly

☞ The purest and sweetest Cod-liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod-liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists.

ja16 d1aw&weowly

The Franklin Brick Machine.

TRIUMPHANT OVER ALL OTHERS.

BUILDERS, MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS,

Come and see it make the most and best brick at the least expense, of any machine ever made. Is worked by two horses or by steam power. Its equal as a practical machine has never been known. I defy competition. J. H. BENICK, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 38, New York. ja31 d&w1

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only reliable and harmless dye; instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; renders the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. (Jan14-lyr) no30 dlm&w

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Grates' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no6 dtf

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets of the city.

je11 dtf GRAVES & SON.

MEETINGS.

Attention, College of Physicians and Surgeons.

A SPECIAL meeting of College of Physicians and Surgeons is hereby called for MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, to be held in the school building, corner of Center and Walnut. A full attendance of the members is requested, and physicians generally are cordially invited to be present. By order of

ELLEWELYN POWELL, M. D., President.

E. B. Vaughan, Secretary. fe6 dtd

Attention, Republican Soldiers.

THERE will be a meeting of the Republican Soldiers' Association in the County Court Room, in this city, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8th, 1869. Let every Union soldier attend. It will save trouble for a number of them to be notified, therefore on that occasion will write down his name, rank, Company and regiment, and present residence, and hand it to the Secretary as soon as he arrive, or to any time before the meeting.

J. H. WARD,

fe6 dtd Chairman Com. 8th Cong. District.

Religious Notice.

BISHOP CUMMINS will hold confirmation service, and preach at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Portland, on SUNDAY NIGHT NEXT, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock. fe6 d2

Western Financial Corporation,

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 1, 1869.

THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank will be held on Monday, the 15th inst., to elect nine directors for the ensuing year, also to vote upon the amendment to the charter of this Bank.

fe2 c15 JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.

Notice.

THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville City Railway Company at the office of the company on MONDAY, the 8th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

ja28 did C. G. DAVISON, Prest.

APRIL ELECTION.

CITY AUDITOR.

JOHN M. O'NEAL is a candidate for City Auditor. fe1 cim*

H. D. MATHIS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing election, subject to the action of a Democratic convention, should one be called.

ja28 dtc

STREET INSPECTOR.

MIKE DIETZ is a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Inspector (N. D.) at the ensuing April election. fe6 dtc

INSURANCE.

Statement of the Condition of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., on 1st of January, 1869.

ASSETS AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in bank	$36,196 30
United States 5-20 bonds	71,500 00
Connecticut and other State bonds	90,000 00
New York City and other bank stocks	129,483 00
Chicago, Cincinnati & other railroad bonds	84,500 00
	$342,613 30

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted awaiting proofs $6,400 00

As per original on the Clerk of Jefferson County Court.

W. S. VERNON & CO., Agents,

fe6 d4 No. 157 West Main street.

NOTICES.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to or having claims against the estate of H. H. Burkholder, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, immediately for settlement, to L. A. BURKHOLDER, fe4 dtf Administrator.

Notice.

N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office is on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oct

Last Notice to Tax-Payers.

TAX-PAYERS are hereby notified that, unless they call at the Sheriff's office and pay their State tax for 1868, distraint will be added to their bills. Every delinquent has been notified, and it will be the fault of the party if he has damages assessed to him. THIS IS THE LAST CALL.

ja6 d3 J. W. DAVIS, Sheriff.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOREIGN EXCHANGE, and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in currency or gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the city banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PRODUCE, to store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have several facilities. fe6 dacolm

BENT. GOODNOW & CO., Boston, Mass., AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF PATENTS.

FOR SALE—A variety of valuable "Rights," and a large assortment of new and improved articles, called the PATENT SWAB, consisting of the following descriptions of goods: fe6 Sa&Su

J. M. KELLER, M. D.,

OFFICE, 160 Jefferson, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts. Residence, 66 Chestnut, between Second and Third. fe6 dtf

Louisville Lithograph

—AND—

ENGRAVING CO.,

75 Fourth St., Near Main.

OTTO STARCK, Sup't Art Department. G. ROCKERT, Sup't Eng. Department.

FITCH & LINDSEY, Managers.

NOTES, Checks, Bill Heads, Cards, Maps, &c., executed promptly and by very superior workmen. fe6 dtf

Mason & Hamlin's

DESK ORGAN,

Every counting and school room should have one. Call and see them at

1st deod3t 92 & 94 Jefferson, below Third st.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND BANKERS,

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,

oct3 d&wly NEW YORK.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M. on the 25th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri River, as follows, viz: From the 1st of March to the 30th, 1869, to October 30th, 1869, inclusive, from St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Sioux City to Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From

WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE—A small, conveniently furnished house for a few months. Apply at cor. ner Fourth and Jefferson. W. H. SEATON & CO. jan7 3tsmdcd

WANTED—A MEDICAL MAN—With from $30 to $40, to take a half interest in one of the best paying medical offices in the West. He assists $4,000 to $5,000 per year. Dash is required, Drug and Instrument Agents, accompanied with good references, need not apply. Address Dr. S. W. ELLIS, Fort Wayne, Indiana. jan 26 d3t

WANTED—I horse-painter, 1 male teacher, 1 barkeeper, 3 male cooks, 1 blow-boy, 3 waiters, 1 coachman, 1 hostler and fair to handle, 3 men with wives, 15 farmers with good to extra size situations for sober, saving men; porters, grinders, laborers, &c. Suitable help obtained free at KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, next to Gait House. jan 26 d3t

WANTED—SITUATION—By a competent drug and prescription clerk. Address "Druggist," at this office. jan 26 d3t

WANTED—A MAN WITH $200—To manage a light manufacturing business for the Kentucky and Tennessee trade. Must have energy and can be doubled quarterly. A RARE chance. Address, confidential, A. RARE, Alexander House, corner Seventh and Market sts. feb 2d

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER—To rent his farm of 200 acres, 3 miles south of the city of Louisville, and half a mile west of the Shelbyville road; good dwelling, stables, &c. Good reasons for selling. Apply at 1,000 Main, between Fifth and Sixth. No. 1 preferred. Possession required by April 1st. Address, for 10 days, P. O. box 1,000. jan 26 d3t

WANTED—A WRITE WOMAN—To cook, and one to do housework. Good wages will be paid to those that can do well. Inquire to apply at southeast corner Fourth and Chestnut. jan 26 d3t

WANTED—500 HANDS—To work on St. Louis and Cincinnati Columbus, Ky., Rail Road, at $2 per day, payable monthly. jan 26 d3t

WANTED—REVOLVERS—Second-hand, Colt's or any other make of revolvers. Also, the highest cash price for any revolvers, at the drugstore and agency of the REMINGTON ARMS, 1,000 Main street, between Jefferson and Green. jan 26 d3t

WANTED—SITUATION—By a salesman and practical book-keeper, of experience, in a wholesale house in this city. Has an extensive acquaintance throughout the State. Is married, and can furnish best of references. Address AUGUSTA, this office. jan 26 d3t

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, next to Gait House, and get a good, reliable girl at once. All respectable capable females can get good, comfortable situations free of charge. References indispensable. jan 26 d3t

WANTED—LIME STONE—I have purchasers for a large quantity of lime stone delivered on the L. & N. R. R. at Elizabethtown. Address, with full particulars, JAMES CRUTCHER, Louisville, Ky. jan 26 d3t

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Dr. Ashberry's "Wonder of the World" is warranted to cure rheumatism, sore throat, &c. Is sold in a bottle; no one is required to pay for it until fully tested. I pay good men $50 per month and a large commission to distribute these packages. Address J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa. jan 26 d3t

WANTED—AGENTS—The Ste Sole Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and general agents throughout the United States. Call at the office, No. 19 Bank of Louisville Building, Fourth street. jan 26

FOR SALE---CITY.

FOR SALE—COTTON PLANTATION—The subscribers offer for sale their plantation known as the Cotton Place, comprising about 1,000 acres of land, with a good dwelling and all such other buildings as are necessary for successfully operating the place. Also, a large quantity of corn, bacon, &c., on hand. Also, all the old Clark's office, in the city of Selma, for one-third cash, and the balance in one, two and three years, with ten per cent interest from day of sale, on the different plantations in the State, and offers great inducements to parties wishing to purchase. Also, a splendid operation within a few hours after the sale. The negroes on the plantation of complete health. Most of them able to furnish themselves for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to or address ANTHONY, JOHNSON & CO., Selma, Ala., or to the executor of John A. Craig, deceased, Helena, Ark. feb 2d w1w

FOR SALE—AN ILLINOIS FARM—One of the best farms in Illinois, containing 1,280 acres, 700 prairie, and all in cultivation, 160 in timber, on the farm is district coal bank, now worked by two lots of 5 acres. Orchard of 1,000 peach trees, 100 apple trees, 100 pear trees, 100 cherry trees, 100 plum trees, stables, cribs, 100 tons prairie hay, 1,000 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels oats, 100 tons timothy hay, 100 hogs, 20 head cattle, 10 horses, 2 sets harness, 2 wagons, 1 buggy, 1 carriage, 1 spring wagon, 1 two-horse plow, 1 corn planter, 1 corn coverer, 1 harrow, 1 cultivator, 1 mowing machine, 1 reaping machine, 1 horse rake, 1 stacker, 1 fanning mill, 1 corn sheller, 1 grain drill, 1 corn crusher, 1 feed cutter, 1 set blacksmith tools, 1 set carpenter tools, 1 set wagon tools, 1 set harness tools, 1 set shoemaker tools, 1 set tinner tools, 1 set cooper tools, 1 set saddler tools, 1 set painter tools, 1 set mason tools, 1 set plasterer tools, 1 set brickmaker tools, 1 set stonecutter tools, 1 set millwright tools, 1 set miller tools, 1 set engineer tools

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1869.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives.				Closes.		
A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.
7:00		Nashville Mail		7:30	
7:00		Memphis Mail		7:30	
	12:30	Cairo, Memph. and Louisville Mail			12:30
11:30		Frankfort Mail			12:00
9:00		Louisville Mail			12:00
	7:00	Louisville Express			5:00
	7:00	Louisville Mail			12:00
9:00		Louisville and Cin. Express			5:00
	7:00	Louisville and Cin. Mail			12:00
9:00		Louisville, Cin. and Lex. Express			5:00
	7:00	Louisville, Cin. and Lex. Mail			12:00
9:00		Shelbyville Mail			5:00
	7:00	Shelbyville Mail			12:00
4:00		Lexington and Midway Post Office, connecting at Lexington with Maysville Mail			12:00
	7:00	Shelbyville Mail			12:00
	7:00	Louisville, Cin. and Lex. Express			5:00

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	7:00 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express	7:00 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Cave Orchard Express	5:00 P. M.	12:00 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	5:00 P. M.	12:00 A. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	7:00 P. M.	12:00 M.
Frankfort	7:00 P. M.	12:00 M.
Accommodation	5:00 P. M.	9:00 A. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
6:00 A. M. daily	5:00 A. M. daily ex. Sund'y	
9:00 A. M. daily ex. Sund'y	12:00 P. M. daily	
3:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M. daily ex. Sund'y	
10:15 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M. and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Notice.

Hereafter all transient advertisements, and especially those scanting less than $5, must be paid for in advance, unless from those having regular running accounts with the office. The trouble and annoyance of first charging and then collecting so many small accounts, and the loss sustained because of their insignificance, forces this rule upon us, and will compel us to be inexorable in enforcing it. Parties sending advertisements to this office will find in another column our revised list of rates.

Our New Quarters.

We are now fairly moved into our new quarters on Jefferson street. The consulting-room opens upon the street to the right of the main entrance. The editorial rooms are in the third story. The job rooms are in the second story. Although the process of removal has necessarily occasioned much confusion, we are prepared to transact business promptly and without inconvenience to the public.

The Debates.

Members of the Legislature who wish extra copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL, containing sketches of their speeches, will leave their orders with Mr. Anderson or Mr. Jones, at our office in Frankfort. During the past week we have received several orders which we could not supply, because we were not advised of the number wanted in time.

Notice.

The Jeffersonville office of the agency of the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL, after having found next door to the National Democrat office, on Spring street, between Chestnut and Maple. All orders for the Daily and Weekly COURIER-JOURNAL, and communications relative to advertisements have been made with the Utica backdriver so that subscribers in Utica and vicinity will have their papers delivered at Mr. Holman's store, at one dollar per month.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 135¼.

The Nebraska Legislature has passed a joint resolution asking Congress to remove the Pawnee Indians from their present reservation.

Jonathan Burr, a wealthy citizen and ex-banker of Chicago, died Thursday evening in that city, aged 78.

The Governor of Illinois yesterday returned the bill to regulate fares on railroads in Illinois. It is likely to be sustained.

Rev. W. H. Pearne, the newly appointed Superintendent of Police of Memphis, entered on the discharge of his duties yesterday.

The joint canvassing committee reported that at the last election in the State of Illinois a majority of 730 votes in favor of a Constitutional Convention were cast.

The bark Anselm, supposed to have on board some of the passengers rescued from the steamer Hibernia, arrived at New York yesterday.

Wm. Rice, who was stabbed at a ball in Memphis Wednesday night, is still in a critical condition. McGrath, who did the stabbing, was released on $4,000 bail.

Capt. Rocsu, of the Arkansas militia, against whom numerous charges have been preferred by citizens of Pulaski county, Arkansas, for outrages and black mailing, has been arrested and lodged in the penitentiary at Little Rock.

At a preliminary examination in Memphis yesterday, of Prinster, the Dyers and Landergan, charged with the murder of Thomas Hennessey, in that city last Sunday night, all were discharged but the former, who was held for trial.

At the session of the Mississippi Press Convention, just closed at Holly Springs, J. Augustine Signiago, editor of the Grenada Sentinel, and a well-known poet, was elected President.

The Maine House of Representatives, after an animated discussion yesterday, refused by a majority of four to pass an act allowing parties to fix any rate of interest they might agree upon as a legal rate.

Charles M. Dupry, for many years a professor of French in the city of Baltimore, died suddenly in that city yesterday, from an overdose of chloroform administered by himself. He was at one time Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Maryland.

Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Lucy Stone, Olympic Brown and Miss Chapin are to address the Woman Suffrage Convention to be held in Library Hall, Chicago, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Bust and Miss Dickinson the Sorosis Convention that meets at the same time.

Gen. Grant visited Appleton's book establishment, in New York, yesterday morning, attended a reception at the house of Mr. McKean, on Second avenue, yesterday afternoon and dined with Hamilton Fish yesterday evening. He is expected to leave to-day for Washington.

Springhill College, six mile from Mobile, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The students barely escaped with their lives. The library, furniture, and a number of pianos destroyed. No one was injured. Loss $100,000. Insurance $25,000.

The Texas Convention on Thursday engrossed the ordinance submitting the Constitution to the people. It provides for the election of members of Congress and State officers on the first Monday in July. A motion to adjourn sine die failed in the purpose of defeating the adoption of the ordinance was voted down.

Further investigations show that no lives were lost by the St. Patrick Hall catastrophe in Montreal. About thirty or forty persons are injured, and many seriously. The roof was of massive iron, surmounted by the statue of St. Patrick. The calamity is ascribed to the hasty manner in which the hall was erected.

At a meeting of the Union Republican General Committee in New York, Thursday night, a committee was appointed to wait on General Grant to learn when and where he would receive a committee to tender him a reception. A committee was also appointed to get the same information from Secretary Fessen.

Notwithstanding the encouragement given to the reconstruction of the Wendell Phillips Democratic party in the House of Missouri Legislature on Thursday, a joint resolution was passed in the House providing for the submission to the people at the next general election of a Constitutional amendment declaring that whether no person shall be denied the right to vote on account of not voting had yesterday by a vote of 76 to 46.

On Tuesday night when Boyle, the Arkansas murderer, was held for safe keeping in a room in Superintendent Kennedy's office, in New York, a large and excited crowd congregated in the neighborhood, for the purpose, it is supposed, of overpowering the policemen on duty there, taking possession of the keys, and releasing the murderer. A detective force was quickly mustered and the crowd dispersed.

A personal encounter took place yesterday morning in Nashville, between Controller Hooper and Governor Brown, in which the latter dealt a resolution the day before in the House reflecting upon the Controller for the misappropriation of the Agricultural College funds. Brown was soundly thrashed. Another personal difficulty occurred between Mr. Maibrey, reporter of the Press and Times, and Mr. Cagle, of the House of Representatives, in which the latter received but one of several hits. Can't we have peace?

An action for libel, by E. L. Sanderson against the proprietor of the New York Mercury, was commenced in the Kings County (New York) Supreme Court yesterday morning. The article which was the cause of the suit insinuated that the plaintiff had made money by the collection of bounty claims at an exorbitant percentage, and also contained the insinuation that he was in the habit of becoming intoxicated. The case was brought to trial yesterday, retired about five o'clock P. M., and in about one hour returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $6,000.

The Negro Church Imbroglio.

The church party ousted from the African Centenary street church have filed in the United States Court a petition for an injunction on the church property now in possession. One of the charges contained in the petition is that the party in occupying the church with the Methodist Episcopal Church South; the other party desiring that it shall remain with "the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States." The matter will come up on next Tuesday, the 9th inst.

THE CITY.

Sad Death.

Burr H. Triplett, Esq., a talented young lawyer of Owensboro, died very suddenly at that place on Wednesday last.

Democratic Soldiers' Meeting.

There is to be a meeting of the "Republican Soldiers' Association" at the County Court rooms on the evening of the 10th instant.

Exhibition at Frankfort.

The pupils of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind will give an exhibition at Major Hall, Frankfort, on the evening of the 10th inst., before the Governor and members of the Legislature.

The Billiard Trouble.

In the cases of Stein & Bensinger, of the Kentucky Billiard Parlor, and N. S. Glore, of Fifth street, indicted for allowing minors to play upon their tables, the petit jury of the City Court yesterday rendered a verdict of not guilty. This disposes of the billiard excitement for the present.

Lease of Woodlawn.

L. L. Dorsey, Esq., became the lessee of this beautiful course for the present year, it being knocked down to him for the handsome figure of $2,602. Mr. Dorsey has to give the Congress mules and have spring and fall running and trotting races, and under his liberal, energetic, and experienced management we have no doubt the season will prove a great success. All races will, as heretofore, be conducted by the regular officers of the association.

Personal.

Col. Sam. Tate, of the Mississippi Central Railroad, Judge B. J. Sheeler, of the Court of Appeals, and Col. W. T. Robiliard, of Cave City, were registered at the Louisville Hotel last evening.

Gen. John T. Croxton, of Paris, Ky.; Hons. R. T. Glass, of Frankfort; L. A. Spalding, of Lexington; A. B. Smith, of Henry county; and G. A. Lackey, of Stanford, are at the Willard.

The Chancellorship.

Under advice of his physician, Hon. T. B. Cochran, Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, will open any stars, by way of New Orleans, for the Island of Cuba, there to remain about one month for the purpose of recruiting his shattered health. It is expected that the bill now before the Legislature, empowering the bar to elect a special Chancellor, will pass in a few days. Otherwise the Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court will preside in Chancery while Judge Cochran is absent.

An Evening of Sacred Song.

Philip Phillips, of New York, one of the most accomplished of the masters of sacred music, will on Friday evening of next week give one of his "Evenings of Sacred Song" at the Market street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Market street, near Eighth. The entertainments will doubtless be largely patronized by the church-going people of Louisville and probably some of the Sabbath schools will attend in a body. The proceeds are to be devoted to Christian purposes. Those who have heard the sweet singer, says the Western Christian Advocate, will have a life-long recollection of him, for he always sings himself into the heart. His power is marvellous. Whether in the presence of the highest dignitaries of the nation, at the conference, prayer meeting or Sabbath school, he charms alike and rouses patriotism or devotion at will.

AMUSEMENTS.

I.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

Last night's entertainment at the Opera House was rather more than an entertainment. It was an ovation. Not ever in the memory of any Louisville play-goer was there just such a crash or just such enthusiasm as greeted Mr. Jefferson from first to last. Parquette, boxes, dress-circle, and gallery were crammed, jammed, knocked into a cocked hat with a plume to it! The Legislature and the Court of Appeals came down from Frankfort in a body—being Friday night—all the beaux and belles of the town, "dressed to kill," were present. They were present as a matter of course; not to be present was a matter of pleasure, which, as the more observant of our readers know full well, does not always follow. The evening was superb. The occasion was superb; and, if Rip Van Winkle had been left out altogether, there would still be much to remember.

But happily Rip Van Winkle was there among the rest. And he was he apart from the rest. He was there in his rags and tatters, the same pathetic, philosophic vagabond for whose creation we are indebted to Mr. Jefferson, and not to Washington Irving or Boucicault; no disparagement to them. We do but steal the idea of an unknown party when we say that Rip Van Winkle as given by Jefferson and Rip Van Winkle of the legend are two entirely different personages. Not to steal any more than we can help, suffice it to add, that Irving's Rip is a fat, a lazy, an obtuse, unpoetic old Dutchman, without any poetry within himself, and entertaining only as the writer describes him, while Mr. Jefferson's Rip is a man of soul and sense, who knows a something from a feeling-hole, and can discriminate between ankles and schnapps. Irving's Rip was a being of 1765-83. Jefferson's Rip is a creature of nature. You admire the writer's picture, while in the act of admiring, and genial, that it lends a charm to a figure so unalluring. The art of the actor produces quite a different effect. He places before you a laughing, lazy, good-for-nought, but one who is so shrewd and so funny in himself, that his very presence lightens up the surrounding gloom, and scatters the blackness of night far and wide. Rip loves Gretchen. That is clear; and the poor old girl, disappointed and soured as she is, loves him fondly. That she can't resist that dreadful black bottle, and she can't resist scolding him for it, and this is how it all fell out; and the thunders and the lightnings of God's chastening wrath come down, and the whole one year from when she should be just, swallows him up, and he sleeps for twenty years. It is to be supposed that there is no Schnapps in him when he wakes at last. The good is there only. The evil is gone. And having half excused the wayward vagabond, we love the old man and pity his sorrow and his gray hair. We half laugh at his folly, and shall we not weep with his distress.

It does seem to us that this is the best sermon in the world; and there are two or three starch old preachers, friends of ours whom we both love and respect, whom we should like to smuggle into the house somehow. Tough old blades they are, these old preachers. We have encaged many a fellow's sins by the knees with an axe; knocked over many a false notion with a club; pried open many a door of the soul of wicked plunder with a crowbar. All honor to them, all honor to all men who do God's service, who do the service of goodness, kindness, mercy, charity. "Peace on earth and good will to men," no matter how they do it; all honor to them, we say. The clergy are not so liberal in this as they ought to be in all things, and it would not be a bad idea for them to go to the play. The city would be or are not deceiving themselves, as well as affronting the good sense of the public, by tacitly discountenancing a moral lesson at once so feeling and so wise.

To-night Mr. Jefferson, ignoring the question of selecting the Friday evening's entertainment for his benefit, will appear as Rip Van Winkle. The public is as yet so unsatisfied that it need not be reminded that an occasion of the sort is usually improved out of special compliment to the actor. It needs in this instance no such hint. Indeed it is not unlikely that the house will be as brilliant as that of last evening, and therefore no words need be wasted on it in advance.

A matinee is also announced for this afternoon, when our young folks will have an opportunity of laughing and crying just as much as they please.

II.

THE VELOCIPEDE EXHIBITION.

The velocipede entertainment at Masonic Temple, this afternoon and evening, from its novelty and the general interest felt in the success of the great bicycle, promises to draw well. The skill of the horsemanship exhibitions will doubtless be largely patronized by the church-going people of Louisville and probably some of the Sabbath schools will attend in a body. The proceeds are to be devoted to Christian purposes. Those who have heard the sweet singer, says the Western Christian Advocate, will have a life-long recollection of him, for he always sings himself into the heart. His power is marvellous. Whether in the presence of the highest dignitaries of the nation, at the conference, prayer meeting or Sabbath school, he charms alike and rouses patriotism or devotion at will.

III.

WILSON'S MINSTRELS.

This really excellent company give their farewell performances at Weisiger Hall this afternoon and to-night. We trust they may be favored with crowded houses, of which they are so eminently deserving.

TALKED ABOUT.

An Odd Subject for the Insane Asylum.

A poor young fellow named Edward Manley was adjudged a lunatic by a jury in the City Court yesterday, and ordered to be confined in the Western Lunatic Asylum at Lexington. He is but nineteen years old, was born in Ireland, and has lived in Louisville about five years. Both of his parents are dead. He has been in the City Hospital for the last four years on account of sore. It was noticed that he began to lose his mind some time last June, ever since which time he has continued to grow worse. There are no hereditary causes for his insanity. There seems to be but one subject that can be traced in connection with his mind, and that is the fact that he was married to the defendant, Wendall Ritter, in the city of Louisville, about four years since; that when he married her she possessed of $200 in money and $150 in personal property, the whole of which was taken into possession by the defendant; that he leased a saloon on High street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, in the city of Louisville, with a house on it, for which he paid $325, the plaintiff's money being put in the payment in part payment. He threatened to sell the house and furniture and leave the state, telling the plaintiff that she might go or stay, as she pleased. His habits are intemperate, and when drinking, his temper is outrageously bad. He abuses and cruelly treats her, and so abuses her as to destroy her peace and happiness and actually endanger her life. He has been drinking hard for one year at a time to keep the peace toward her, and at the time of this petition he was under that recognizance for the second time, his conduct being such as to endanger her life. He did nothing for the support of himself or wife, but wasted what little money they had. They have no child. He refuses to own and the return of the money and property, or its equivalent, and that the defendant be enjoined from selling or disposing of said property and from intermeddling with the same. To this amended petition she sets forth that her husband is now possessed of between $1,000 and $1,200 in money, and asks that the court decree her all money out of it; that she is by law old and becoming too infirm to support herself by her own labor; that the defendant has children by a former marriage, who are living in Louisville, where she has rented and the furniture and $300 due the defendant sea spart as alimony for she plaintiff.

Cordelia J. Black vs. Samuel J. Black. They were married October 9th, 1866, and by cruelty she child fifteen months old. On the 18th of July, 1868, the plaintiff alleges, the defendant drove her from his house, and that there ceased to treat her in a cruel and inhuman manner. In broad daylight, and in the presence of neighbors, he brutally kicked her from the house. He has since contributed nothing to the support of herself or the child, and is about to leave the State to defraud his creditors, particularly the plaintiff; that he has sold his wife and children and has no further intent. Divorce granted, but there is no property for alimony.

Simon Dinkelspiel vs. Augustus Dinkelspiel. These parties were married in 1851, and have resided in Louisville ever since. They have three children, aged respectively eleven, ten, and eight years. The plaintiff charges that his wife has abandoned him without cause, in September, 1860, and has so continued ever since. The wife retorts that he was basely untrue to his marital vows, and could not tolerate him any longer. Divorce granted and alimony refused.

Mary Miller vs. Wm. Miller. Intemperance. Married in Louisville, and have two children, aged respectively eleven, ten, and eight years. The plaintiff charges that his wife has abandoned him without cause, in September, 1860, and has so continued ever since. The wife retorts that he was basely untrue to his marital vows, and could not tolerate him any longer. Divorce granted and the furniture and $300 due the defendant sea spart as alimony for she plaintiff.

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She knows not where he is, and has not heard anything respecting him since his disappearance. One month ago she went to Cincinnati and made diligent search for him, but could not find him. She has published in two German papers—one in Cincinnati and one in Louisville—a long description of his whereabouts, but has received no intelligence concerning him. She states that by the laws of Ohio abandonment for the space of one year by a husband of his wife is cause of absolute divorce. Application granted.

Ephraim Wolgermuth avers that he and Rosetta Wohlwenth intermarried about the year 1866, that they have three children, the issue of said intermarriage, all of whom are of age and doing for themselves in the world, and that neither the plaintiff nor the defendant derived any property from or through the other. He further states that he and the defendant separated about seventeen years ago, and have not seen one another since; that he has for the nine years now last past continuously resided in Jefferson county, Ky., and that the defendant has no residence by said State; that he and the defendant have lived separately and apart for the space of five consecutive years next before this application, during all of which time the plaintiff's residence has been in this State; that said ground for divorce occurred and arose entirely in this State, and within one year next before the institution of this action. The counsel appointed for the defendant reports that she lives in the city of New York, but failed to make answer to notice of warning.

The plaintiff, Mary Ritter, states that she was married to the defendant, Wendall Ritter, in the city of Louisville, about four years since; that when he married her she possessed of $200 in money and $150 in personal property, the whole of which was taken into possession by the defendant; that he leased a saloon on High street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, in the city of Louisville, with a house on it, for which he paid $325, the plaintiff's money being put in the payment in part payment. He threatened to sell the house and furniture and leave the State, telling the plaintiff that she might go or stay, as she pleased. His habits are intemperate, and when drinking, his temper is outrageously bad. He abuses and cruelly treats her, and so abuses her as to destroy her peace and happiness and actually endanger her life. He has been drinking hard for one year at a time to keep the peace toward her, and at the time of this petition he was under that recognizance for the second time, his conduct being such as to endanger her life. He did nothing for the support of himself or wife, but wasted what little money they had. They have no child. He refuses to own and the return of the money and property, or its equivalent, and that the defendant be enjoined from selling or disposing of said property and from intermeddling with the same. To this amended petition she sets forth that her husband is now possessed of between $1,000 and $1,200 in money, and asks that the court decree her all money out of it; that she is by law old and becoming too infirm to support herself by her own labor; that the defendant has children by a former marriage, who are living in Louisville, where she has rented and the furniture and $300 due the defendant sea spart as alimony for she plaintiff.

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MISALLIANCES.

Latest Batch of Divorces in the Louisville Chancery Court.

The Grimness of Conjugality.

Within the past week Chancellor Cochran has granted six divorces. In each instance the petitioner had a most doleful narration to make. Some very singular facts were disclosed, but none more deplorable than that domestic infelicity hereabouts is fearfully on the increase.

Here is a hard case: Wilhelmina Tretzen, the plaintiff, states that she and the defendant, Carl Tretzen, intermarried in Germany in the year 1857; that they left Germany together and arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio, in July, 1866; that at that time they had three children, who are still living with the plaintiff; that they had expended all their money and property in coming to this country. The defendant had no trade, was only a common day laborer; that when they arrived here work was scarce, he labored very little, and spent all his earnings for drink. He became abusive to his wife and children, beat her several times, and beat one of the children, only three years old, in a brutal manner, for which he was arrested and put in jail, but the prosecution was stopped at the plaintiff's instance and request. This took place in May, 1867, in Cincinnati. In that month he left and abandoned the plaintiff and has never returned to live with her. He has never done anything for the support of his wife and children since he left her since the first of July, 1867. About this time the plaintiff, with her three children, came to Louisville, where she has since lived by the needle. There ceased to be any home for a child and inhuman manner. In broad daylight, and in the presence of neighbors, he brutally kicked her from the house. He has since contributed nothing to the support of herself or the child, and is about to leave the State to defraud his creditors, particularly the plaintiff; that he has sold his wife and children and has no further intent. Divorce granted, but there is no property for alimony.

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THE UNUSUAL DEATHS.

A Twenty-eight Months' Record of Accidents, Suicides, Murders, and Matters Unaccounted for,

In the City of Louisville and County of Jefferson.

Inquests Held by Coroner Dick Moore From Aug., 1866, to Jan., 1869.

The following list of inquests, with the appended recapitulation, is a complete record of the work of the Coroner of Jefferson county, Mr. Dick Moore, during the twenty-eight months ending January 1, 1869:

1866.

SEPTEMBER.

Held at Portland wharf, September 5, 1866. Unknown woman of color. Drowned.

At Brownsville Station, September 7. Joseph Stafford. Gunshot.

Fourth street, between Main and river, September 7. Robert Anderson. Crushed by heavy piece of iron.

Corner Fifteenth and Magazine streets, September 10. Hannibal Able, col. Run against a cart-wheel.

Jackson street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky, September 13. Unknown female child. Unknown.

Underhill street, above Main, September 17. Peter Tompkins. Accidental.

Marshall, between Hancock and Clay, September 25. John Dello. Drowned.

At same time and place. John Doll, Jr. Drowned.

OCTOBER.

Third street, between Market and Jefferson, Oct. 8. George B. Simpson. Suicide with pistol.

Western Cemetery, Oct. 12. Unknown white male child. Unknown.

Corner of Seventh and Jefferson streets, Oct. 20. George Yeaner. Suffocated in privy.

Western Cemetery, October 21. C. C. Brown. Drowned.

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Third street, between Market and Jefferson, Oct. 8. George B. Simpson. Suicide with pistol.

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Western Cemetery, October 21. C. C. Brown. Drowned.

Levee, between Fourth and Bullitt streets. Margaret Fowler. Intemperance. Drowning.

Levee, Oct. 27. W. C. Summerville. Cholera.

Newport wreck, below Broadway, Oct. 27. Unknown woman. Drowned.

NOVEMBER.

Western Cemetery, Nov. 7. Mrs. Eliza A. Powell. Natural causes.

No. 66 Market street, Nov. 9. Chris. Hilbert. Heart disease.

Western Cemetery, Nov. 13. James Glore. Murdered.

No. 66 Third street, Nov. 16. Unknown male child. Unknown.

Canal bridge, Nov. 18. Unknown man, colored. Drowned.

Western cemetery, Unknown man. Murdered.

Corner Seventh and Montgomery streets, Nov. 21. Mary E. Field. Killed by pistol during accident of mind.

Broadway between Sixth and Seventh, Nov. 22. Unknown male child. Exposure.

Fort Hill, Jefferson county, Nov. 30. Unknown male child. Exposure.

DECEMBER.

First-street Station, Dec. 3. John Kelly. Intemperance.

Jefferson street, between Second and Third, Dec. 5. Unknown female child. Exposure.

Portland wharf, Dec. 8. Unknown male child.

Broadway, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Dec. 10. John Collins. Murdered.

Jefferson street, between Second and Third, Dec. 17. T. S. Smith. Murdered.

J. D. Brown & Co.'s mill, Floyd street, Dec 17. B. Bahn. Killed by collapse of flue.

Clay street, December 23. John Smith. Killed by street car.

Jefferson street, December 23. Mrs. E. B. Perkins. Murdered.

Levee between Washington and Franklin and Campbell and Wenzel. John Mendel. Murdered.

1867.

JANUARY.

Corner of First and Walnut, January 2. G. W. Postlewaithe. Unknown.

Farm of Col. Chrisman, Jefferson county, January 2. Morris Rudolf. Murdered.

Nashville depot, January 25. Thomas Silicott. Run over by cars.

Canal, Jan. 28. James Melvin, col. Drowned.

South Canal, Jan. 28. Unknown insane man, col. Exposure.

FEBRUARY.

No. 270 Market street, Feb. 4. Infant female child. Premature birth.

High alley, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, Feb. 15. Patrick O'Neil. Murdered.

Market street, between First and Second, Feb. 17. Joseph Martin. Intemperance.

Floyd street, between Lafayette and Walnut, Feb. 27. Belle Johnson, alias Hoover. Arsenic—suicide.

MARCH.

National Hotel, March 3. P. H. Myers. Suicide by drowning.

City Hospital, March 7. Unknown man. Gunshot.

APRIL.

Roberts' pond, farm of Early Smith, August 1 Three unknown females and one unknown male, all colored. Unknown subjects of dissecting table.

Marshall street, April 9. George J. Miller. Arsenic—suicide.

Hughes' bar, Jefferson county, April 20. Unknown woman. Intemperance.

MAY.

Marshall street, between Jackson and Hancock, May 2. Rose Moore, col. Run over by hack.

Greenlawn Race Course, May 27. Theo. F. Hunt. Gunshot.

Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway, May 30. Geo. Hooker. Old age.

Occidental street, Portland, May 13. Otto H. Beamley. Gunshot.

Third street, between Main and river, May 27. Unknown man. Unknown.

Foot of canal, May 13. Unknown man. Drowned.

St. Nicholas Hotel, May 19. Henry P. Taylor. Pistol shot—suicide.

Twelfth street, May 23. Geo. Johnson, col. Exposure.

New Galt House, May 24. Jas. P. Lawler. Fall from fourth story.

Green street, between Ninth and Tenth, May 25. Mary Clifford, col. Unknown.

Sixth street, between Main and river, May 26. A. C. Webb, James Anderson, Richard Smith, Thomas McCauley.

Foot of Sixth street, May 26. Unknown man. Drowned.

Crittenden Barracks, May 29. John Croghan. Choked by eating in of cherry.

Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, May 29. Michael Sullivan. Crushed by falling wall.

JUNE.

Cable street bridge, June 15. Thomas Clark. Crushed by caving in of well.

Levee, June 15. Unknown man. Unknown.

Sixth street, between Main and river, May 26. Unknown man. Drowned.

Portland avenue, Oct. 22. Patrick Walsh. Run over by cars on railroad bridge.

20 Marshall street, Nov. 4. Henry Shipley. Unknown.

NOVEMBER.

Jefferson street, between Second and Third, Nov. 5. Frank Hyatt. Heart disease.

Alley, between Main and Market, Floyd and Preston, Nov. 7. Clara Wilson, colored. Accidental burning.

Corner First and Walnut streets, November 20. Mrs. Lizzie Anderson. Accidental burning.

Green street, between Clay and Shelby, Nov. 21. Henry Kubbauch. Killed by rock—murdered.

Nashville depot, Nov. 26. Wm. Spaulding. Run over by cars.

263 Shelby street, Nov. 27. Ferdinand Stehle. Pistol shot—suicide.

DECEMBER.

Foot of Bullitt street, Dec. 19. Patrick King. Accidental drowning.

House of Hardin Ford, Dec. 22. Murry Barrett. Natural causes.

Fifth, No. 1 were room, Dec. 24. Infant male child, colored. Unknown.

Wm. Byers' house, Dec. 24. Infant male child. Unknown.

Corner Seventh and Main, Dec. 25. Wm. Torrence. Natural causes.

1868.

JANUARY.

Fifteenth street, between Magazine and Broadway, Jan. 4. Eliza May, colored. Natural causes.

City Hospital, Jan. 10. Elizabeth O'Brien. Chloroform administered as medicine.

Cane Run, January 14. Unknown man. Crushed by falling tree.

Pierson's Wareroome, Jan. 24, Jno. St. Clair. Accidental burning.

Residence of Francis Lincoln, Jan. 26, J. W. Lincoln. Pistol shot—accidental.

Elmtree Garden, Jan. 28. Patrick Connelly. Drowned.

Western Cemetery, Jan. 29, unknown infant male child. Strangulation.

FEBRUARY.

Dr. James Yates, Feb. 1, M. Y. Yates. Stabbed

Main street, between Shelby and Campbell, Feb. 2. Philopena Summers. Throat cut. Suicide.

Court-house, Feb. 5, unknown man. Falling from portico.

U. S. Hotel, Feb. 13. Thomas J. Manly. Pistol shot—accidental.

Ninth street, between Main and the river, Feb. 26. Patrick Hays. Pistol shot—suicide.

St. Mary's Cathedral, Feb. 26. Unknown female infant. Unknown.

Market street, between Brook and Floyd, Feb. 19. Henry E. Wanl. Pistol shot—suicide.

MARCH.

Steamer Richmond, Ohio river, March 4. Frank colored. Pistol sh